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ARGENTINA

38-1 An Argentinian immigration mission which recently arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany will select 100 Jewish families and assist them to emigrate to Argentina. In accordance with a previous arrangement, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society will bear the expense of their emigration and transportation. The Jewish welfare agencies in Argentina have made the necessary arrangements for the reception of the immigrants, who, depending upon their background and local requirements, are expected to settle in the interior of the country. Until then, the immigrants will be under the protection of the Society for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants. (Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland, Düsseldorf, Germany, 9 April 1954)

38-2 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has reported that the Italian Dependents Scheme with Argentina was substantially increased from the first movement of 567 persons in July 1953, so that it reached a monthly total of 3,160 persons in December 1953; there remained as of 1 January 1954 a backlog of almost completely processed cases amounting to some 18,000 persons. In view of the registration of new applicants, it is estimated that 32,000 persons can be moved under this scheme in 1954. With the introduction of other smaller dependents schemes in Germany and Greece, it is believed that immigration from all areas to Argentina will reach 33,425 persons in 1954. During the first five months of the year, 16,859 Europeans had already immigrated there under ICEM auspices. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-30; 38-36

AUSTRALIA

38-3 In 1953 immigration to Australia was at the lowest rate for five years, according to figures issued by the Federal Bureau of Census and Statistics. A total of 74,915 migrants settled in the country, but because of the high number of permanent departures, the net gain by immigration was only 42,883. In 1952, the net immigration gain was 97,454 and in 1950, 153,685. The 1953 target for intake of migrants had been set at 100,000. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 54/12, New York, 24 March 1954)

See item: 37-6

38-4 The Federal Labour Minister recently stated that he believes that employers will have to look to immigrants to fill the 40,000 vacant jobs which have been registered with Australia's employment agencies (Australian News Summary, No. 54/55, New York, 9 March 1954)

38-5 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has announced that, basing its estimate on the new Australian scheme which authorized the immigration of 18,750 persons during the first six months of 1954, a total movement of 25,430 persons to Australia in 1954 appears possible; this total would include 11,340 Germans, 5,800 Greeks, 2,890 Austrians, 2,800 refugees from Trieste, 1,010 Dutch, and 850 Italians. During the first five months of 1954, 12,374 immigrants had already arrived under ICEM auspices. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

38-6 Under the existing emigration agreement with Germany ("Assisted Passage Scheme", signed 29 August 1952) German immigrants in Australia have the right to have their families immigrate without cost. The Australian Government has now extended this right to new categories of persons: (i) wives, minor children, fiancées and unmarried sisters, of German nationality and living in the Federal Republic, who have been nominated by non-German former refugee immigrants living in Australia; (ii) wives, minor children and fiancées living as non-German refugees in

the Federal Republic and nominated by non-German former refugees or German immigrants in Australia. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 3, March 1954)

38-7 The British Government has agreed to continue its contribution to the assisted passages scheme for British migrants to Australia until March 1955. In making this announcement, the Minister for Immigration stated that the British Government had been giving £120,000 to the scheme each year since 1952; he also stated that he would have liked to have the arrangement continue for longer than one year, but it was understood that Britain would probably make a general review of its migration policy soon. The Minister added that Australia expects to welcome 100,000 immigrants in 1954, half of them British. Under the assisted passages scheme, Britain contributes a sum towards the cost of subsidizing fares: an adult migrant pays £10, a minor between 14 and 19 years pays £5, and children travel free; the Australian Government pays the balance of the fare. (The Times, London, 1 April 1954; The Scotsman, Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 April 1954; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 1-8 May 1954)

38-8 The Chief Migration Officer at Australia House, London, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph of London, replied to a complaint about the difficulty for men with professional training to emigrate to overseas countries; the correspondent had indicated that skilled and professional workers must emigrate as agricultural labourers. The Chief Migration Officer stated that Britons in virtually any occupation are welcomed to Australia, and some 200,000 British men, women and children had gone there over the last seven years under the Government-assisted passages scheme. He pointed out that among these were highly skilled professional men trained in the sciences, medicine, teaching, and industrial and other specialized occupations; included were many who had attained "managerial status" in their employment before emigration. (Daily Telegraph, London, 20 April 1954)

38-9 With the co-operation of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, Australia is undertaking a new experiment to save its pearling industry, which before World War II employed 2,000 Japanese divers but in the post-war period has almost ceased. The plan involves the immigration of Greek sponge fishermen whose trade is slowing down because of synthetic production. Ten Greeks left for Australia in April, and 500 are ready to follow them if the experiment is successful. If the plan wins final approval, ICEM will prepare the prospective migrants by arranging for their instruction in basic English and Australian civics, and will organize their transportation. (ICEM Press Release No. 71, 29 March 1954; Tribune de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland, 1 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 74, 22 April 1954)

38-10 In April 1954, an initial group of 600 migrants left Greece for Australia under the auspices of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration; the majority of them were agricultural workers. This departure brought ICEM-sponsored emigration from Greece to various countries close to 7,500 persons. (ICEM Press Release No. 74, 22 April 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-25; 38-26; 38-30; 38-40; 38-41; 38-48; 38-51

AUSTRIA

38-11 Since 1952, emigration from Austria has increased, and the percentage of Austrians among the emigrants rose from one per cent to twenty-five per cent. Possibilities for emigration became more numerous with the establishment in 1952 of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, whose 1954 programme calls for the emigration of 9,000 persons - 1,500 to Australia, 1,500 to Canada, 4,700 to the United States, 800 to Brazil, 100 to Argentina, 100 to Chile, 200 to Venezuela and 100 to other countries. (Oberösterreichische Nachrichten, Linz, Austria, 16 March 1954)

See also items: 38-5; 38-14; 38-16; 38-18; 38-36; 38-56

BELGIAN CONGO

38-12 An increase from 10,472 persons on 1 January 1952 to 15,649 on 1 January 1954 in the non-indigenous population of Leopoldville has been reported. Included are 12,365 Belgians, 1,027 Portuguese, 561 French, as well as Italians, Dutch, British, Greeks, Swiss and Turks. Almost all the Portuguese, Greeks and Turks are engaged in trade, while the French are mostly construction superintendents, and the majority of Dutch, Swiss and Germans are business agents and trade representatives; the Italians are surveyors, topographers or engaged in mosaic work. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 4, April 1954)

38-13 It is reported that a shortage of adequate local labour supplies has been an obstacle to the full execution of the development plan of the Territory; however, as a result of the joint efforts of the government services in the Territory and the metropolitan country, most of the specialized European technicians who were required have been recruited. The principal shortage is now limited mainly to construction foremen, who are in great demand both in Belgium and in the Territory. (United Nations document A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4)

BELGIUM

See items: 38-12; 38-13; 38-16; 38-51

BERMUDA

See item: 38-21

BRAZIL

38-14 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has estimated that it will be able to move about 15,000 persons to Brazil in 1954; included would be 970 migrants from Austria, 1,070 from Germany, 1,190 from Greece, and 9,190 from Italy. Of this number approximately 8,900 arrived during the first five months of the year. The Committee will also move 1,935 persons, of whom 1,060 will be Germans, to Chile, 2,150 persons to Israel, 6,030 to Venezuela, of whom 5,110 will be Italians. A total of 4,000 migrants will be moved to Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Uruguay. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

38-15 A special correspondent of the Süddeutsche Zeitung gives an account of conditions of German immigrants in Brazil. Since Brazil intends to lessen its dependence upon the production of coffee and cotton for export, it is rapidly building up its industries. European technicians, specialists and highly skilled workers can easily find jobs, particularly in the metal-working, chemical and building industries. Although foreign diplomas are not recognized, an engineer with a university degree can, as a highly specialized worker, obtain employment yielding a fairly high salary. On the other hand, physicians, architects and persons in many other academic occupations do not have good opportunities. Renewed study is not feasible, since most immigrants are unable to afford it. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Germany, 21 March 1954; Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, Germany, 1 May 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-25; 38-30; 38-36; 38-40; 38-48

BRITISH GUIANA

See item: 38-21

CANADA

38-16 It has been announced that during the first three months of 1954, 28,223 persons entered Canada; this represents an increase of 23 per cent in comparison with the same period in 1953. The 1954 figures included the admission of 7,882 British, 2,158 Americans, 6,156 Italians, 3,674 Germans, 2,973 Dutch, 690 Greeks, 523 Austrians, 504 Chinese, 385 Poles, 380 Portuguese, 362 French, 322 Yugoslavs, 304 Danes, 187 Maltese, 157 Norwegians, 141 Belgians, and others. The total group comprises 11,957 adult males, 9,555 adult females and 6,711 children under 18 years of age. Of the total number, 15,739 were gainfully occupied; they included 4,161 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 2,577 in agriculture, 2,501 in domestic service, 2,269 as labourers, 1,449 as professional workers, 1,142 as clerks, 505 in trades, 428 as managers and 291 in transportation. 12,484 were not gainfully employed; these included 5,304 dependent wives and 6,324 children. (/Canadian/ Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Unit, Statements for the Three Months ended 31 March 1954)

38-17 The correspondent of the "New Commonwealth" has reported that the Government of Canada has set 167,000 immigrants as its minimum target for 1954. This is the highest figure for a post-war year - although 194,000 immigrants actually arrived in 1951 - and it equals the number of arrivals in 1953. This number does not satisfy everyone, however, particularly a large section of the press and most businessmen. On the other hand, the Prime Minister has stated that Canada should aim at a population of 30 million by 1975, a figure which cannot be achieved with an annual target of 167,000; the Conservative Party of the Government wishes it pushed up to at least 250,000, and it wants more immigrants from Great Britain. The Government is following an immigration policy designed to maintain roughly the current balance of racial and religious groups in Canada, but in fact its aims are not being achieved; it is noted that the flow from France is dropping and in 1953, only one-quarter of the immigrants were from the British Isles. The main reason for the

lack of British immigrants was that shipping has been a problem, that there has been a reluctance to let trained manpower emigrate, and Canadian trade unions have protested that any large influx of cheap labour would lower the standard of living. Shipping facilities are now available, and it is less likely that the United Kingdom will object to increased emigration after its plea at the recent Sydney Conference of Finance Ministers for increased development of the Commonwealth. Also the experience of the last five years has largely disproved the unions' arguments; a surprisingly large proportion of immigrants, despite the numerous obstacles they have had to overcome, are now employers; the vast majority have annual incomes near or above the Canadian average. Another financial obstacle to immigrants to Canada is that they are not eligible for social security benefits, such as unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and children's allowances, until they have completed long resident periods. Finally, entry of many highly trained immigrants, such as doctors, nurses, lawyers and engineers, has been impeded by traditional professional barriers. There are personnel shortages in all these professions, yet Canadian societies are reluctant to accept persons with qualifications obtained outside Canada. (New Commonwealth, London, 15 February 1954)

38-18 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has estimated that 15,730 persons will be moved to Canada in 1954; approximately 8,900 of this number arrived under ICEM auspices during the first five months of the year. This total includes 11,850 Germans, 1,800 Austrians, 610 Italians, 520 Greeks, 110 refugees from Trieste, 30 Dutch and others. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

38-19 During the eleventh annual meeting of the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Conference (Ottawa, 25 and 26 November 1953), some dissatisfaction was expressed with the results of the immigration programme. It was felt that the selection of applicants in the country of emigration was not sufficiently thorough and frequently resulted in the placement on farms

of workers who were either unsuitable or inexperienced in farm work. Another complaint was that many immigrants did not respect their having undertaken to remain in farm work for one year after their arrival. It was proposed, however, to continue the immigration programme in 1954 at about the same level as in 1953. (Industry and Labour, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, Vol. XI, No. 9, 1 May 1954)

38-20 The Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration has stated that the Canadian farm industry needs immigrants to offset the movement of farmers and their sons to the city. He stated that about 60,000 persons leave the farms for the cities each year and that since the end of World War II, 125,000 immigrants have settled on farms, replacing those who have left. About 10,000 post-war immigrants have bought farms and accordingly increased the demand for farm equipment and machinery. (The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Canada, May 1954)

38-21 The Negro Citizenship Association of Toronto, has protested, in a brief submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, that Canada's immigration policy discriminates against negroes. The Association made the following requests: (i) that the definition of "British subject" in the Immigration Act be amended to include all those who are for all other purposes regarded as British subjects and citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth; (ii) that provision be made in the Act for the entry of British West Indians without regard to racial origin, who have sufficient means to maintain themselves until they have obtained employment; (iii) that the word "orphan" be deleted from the regulation providing for the entry of nephews and nieces under 21; (iv) that the term "persons of exceptional merit" be defined specifically; and (v) that an immigration office be set up in a centrally-located area of the British West Indies for the handling of prospective immigrants. The brief pointed out that the definition of "British subject" in the Act excludes persons from the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Africa, although these countries are in the Commonwealth. The Minister promised to give the brief serious

consideration to see whether it would be possible to widen the present category of admissible negroes, which includes fathers, mothers, wives and children of Canadian residents. (The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Canada, May 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-25; 38-26; 38-27; 38-30; 38-40; 38-41; 38-48; 38-52

CEYLON

See item: 38-21

CHILE

See items: 38-11; 38-14; 38-30

CHINA

See items: 38-16; 38-32; 38-33

COLOMBIA

See item: 38-14

COSTA RICA

See item: 38-14

DENMARK

38-22 It is expected that from 2,000 to 3,000 Danes will emigrate during 1954. In 1953 the number was about 1,900. (News of Denmark, Danish Information Office, New York, No. 230, 1 June 1954)

See also items: 38-16; 38-47; 38-51

FINLAND

See item: 38-47

FRANCE

38-23 During January and February 1954, the National Immigration Office introduced and found employment for 1,289 permanent migrant workers and 23 seasonal migrant workers; among these were 698 Italians and 248 Spaniards. Of the permanent workers, 352 were engaged in agriculture, 344 in service and domestic work, 334 in the building trades, 68 in metallurgy, 41 in mining and 150 in other occupations. During the two-month period, 1,266 entered without their families, 23 with their families and 221 persons entered to join the heads of family. During 1953, 15,139 permanent migrant workers and 32,696 seasonal migrant workers were introduced and found employment through the Office. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, Paris, No. 28, March-April-May 1954)

38-24 In accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Agreement signed by France and Italy on 21 March 1951, the two Governments, in order to encourage the immigration to France of the families of Italians who have permanently settled there, have agreed on new conditions for the

payment of family allowances to the members of the family who are still residing in Italy. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'Information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, Paris, No. 28, March-April-May 1954)

See also items: 38-12; 38-16; 38-17

GERMANY

38-25 During 1953, approximately 60,000 persons left Germany; about 30,000 went to Canada, 15,000 to the United States, 8,000 to Australia, and 8,000 to the Union of South Africa and Brazil. Thirty-four per cent of the emigrants were refugees and expelled persons. (Tribune de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, 9 April 1954)

38-26 The Berlin Office of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has announced that 38,000 Germans will emigrate in 1954, mostly to Canada. Since the beginning of the Committee's programme in February 1952, about 80,000 Germans have left their country to establish new homes abroad; 46,000 left for Canada, others went to Australia, the United States and the South American republics. (The Times, London, 12 March 1954)

38-27 The Federal Office for Emigration issued in 1953 for the first time statistics through which the social composition of the emigrants is given. According to the statistics, motives to emigrate were: poor job opportunities (28.4 per cent); unemployment (16.4 per cent); economic insecurity (11.8 per cent); fear of war (5.6 per cent); and political reasons (2.1 per cent). More than 90 per cent of the emigrants want to go overseas, 73 per cent to Canada and the United States; the Commonwealth countries also have very great attraction. This differentiates the present emigration wave from that after the First World War, when the greatest interest was in the United States. In these countries it is not necessary to clear new land in order to make a living, and they afford

the greatest economic opportunities, although not immediate social prestige. Of the 60,000 persons who emigrated in 1953, two-fifths were men, two-fifths women and one-fifth children; 85 per cent of the total were under the age of 40. (Deutsche Zeitung u. Wirtschafts-Zeitung, Stuttgart, Germany, 26 May 1954)

38-28 An initial contingent of German emigrants who tried to establish themselves in the backwoods area of Paraguay seven years ago has returned to Germany. Natural and other obstacles kept them from making a living. According to the emigrants, they could not find a market for their products and had to exchange their tropical products in the branches of the state trade organizations for the most necessary tools and European foodstuffs; because of a minimum income and of rising prices, they could not buy clothing or furniture. Nearly a thousand Germans remained behind in Paraguay, not having been able to save enough money for the return passage. (Münchner Merkur, Munich, Germany, 19 May 1954)

See also items: 38-1; 38-2; 38-5; 38-6; 38-12; 38-14; 38-15; 38-16; 38-18; 38-36; 38-51; 38-56

GOLD COAST

38-29 The implementation of the development plan for the Gold Coast will call for a considerable increase in the strength of the labour force. Up to the present, the requirements of unskilled labour have been met partly by the employment of migrant labour from the neighbouring Territories, but this dependence on migrant labour means that labour turnover will remain at a high level. There is still a shortage of skilled craftsmen and technical and supervisory staff. (United Nations document A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4)

GREECE

38-30 It is reported that at least 100,000 Greeks are eager to emigrate and that by 1956, some 17,000 will have settled in the United States, benefiting from the quota granted to Greece out of the 209,000 visas recently authorized by Congress. In 1953, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration selected and facilitated the emigration of 4,100 Greeks to Australia, Brazil, Chile, Canada, Argentina and other countries. The ICEM target for 1954 is over 6,000, and already some 36,000 people, representing approximately 18,000 families, have registered for emigration. This situation is due to the acute demographic problems raised by the steadily increasing population and the existing surplus of manpower (240,000 are unemployed and 1,000,000 are under-employed), which cannot be absorbed, and therefore emigration is the only solution. (The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, Egypt, 30 March 1954)

See also items: 38-2; 38-5; 38-9; 38-10; 38-12; 38-14; 38-16; 38-18; 38-35; 38-37; 38-56

HONG KONG

See items: 38-36; 38-48

INDIA

38-31 The Relief and Rehabilitation Department of the West Bengal Government has reported that an average of five families from East Bengal report daily for admission into the Government's refugee transit camps. Over 43,000 East Bengal refugees, representing 11,000 families, are now living in 14 Government transit camps in West Bengal, awaiting rehabilitation. In addition, there are about 33,000 East Bengali refugees living in 20

West Bengal Government camps as permanent liabilities; they include a large number of women and aged and sick men. The refugees are provided with food, clothing and medical attention. There are 22 work-site camps, the first of which was started in 1952, which provide employment for refugee families during the period they have to stay in camps; about 3,300 refugee families who are mostly agriculturalists are now living in these camps, and they are usually employed in the construction of roads and on various projects of the State Government. The majority earn their own living; however, suitable subsidies are given to them by the Covernment when it is found that the amount actually earned by them is not sufficient for subsistence. There are nine other work-site and development camps accommodating 900 refugee families; the main feature of this type of camp is the reclamation of barren and waste land by the refugee labourers for use in their own rehabilitation. In the first and largest camp of this kind, 470 refugee families have been employed in developing and fertilizing an area of 1,280 acres of barren land. It is reported that the lack of agricultural land in West Bengal for resettlement of displaced persons necessitated the introduction of these camps. (The Statesman, Calcutta, India, 2 March 1954)

See also item: 38-21

INDONESIA

38-32 According to the Immigration Department, there are now about two million foreigners in Indonesia, some of whom have entered the country illegally. Preparations are being made to register all foreign nationals. In 1952, 47,626 foreigners, mostly Chinese and Dutch, entered Indonesia, while 52,232 left the country; in 1953, 40,628 entered and 38,833 departed. The 1954 quota will be the same as in 1953. It is reported that 8,000 specialists are required by the State for employment in various fields; most of them will have to be recruited in foreign countries. (Report on Indonesia, New York, Vol. V, No. 11, 22 March 1954)

38-33 In a written reply to a question from a member of Parliament, the Government has made a statement by which it stands on its pronouncement of 1 November 1945 regarding minority groups in Indonesia. As regards citizens of Chinese, European and Arab origin or ancestry, the Government will pursue a policy aimed at accelerating the natural assimilation of minority groups, free of compulsory measures, in order to realize a complete unity among its citizens. The Government believes that holding special elections for minority groups will hamper the assimilation process, and it does not agree with the suggestion that the solution of the minority problem should be based on the consideration that groups have a pluralistic character; for example, the group of Arab origin want their question settled by means of assimilation, while other groups are given ample protection and guarantees by the Constitution. (Report on Indonesia, New York, Vol. V, No. 11, 22 March 1954)

ISRAEL

38-34 The Director of the Israeli Institute of Public Administration, during a visit to Cape Town, stated that South Africans in Israel had proved to be an ideal type of immigrant. He added that they are immensely popular and are particularly valuable in a country where there is a great need for organizers and leaders. At present there are about 18,000 South Africans living in the country. (South Africa Reports, New York, 25 February 1954)

See also item: 38-14

ITALY

38-35 The Central Institute of Statistics in Rome announced in its latest report that in 1953, 1,160,049 persons emigrated from Italy, representing an increase of 336,697 over 1952. 1,057,858 persons returned to the country in 1953 - an increase of 476,091 over 1952. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, Italy, 25 April 1954)

38-36 The number of persons whom the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has assisted in emigrating from Italy reached 50,000 when a contingent of 600 Italian emigrants sailed on 24 April 1954 for Argentina and Brazil. During the period 1 January through 30 April 1954, a total of 21,060 Italians emigrated under ICEM auspices; this figure represents more than the total number of Italians assisted in 1953 (20,656) and indicates that Italy has taken first place among European emigration countries. The rate of emigration from Italy is now stabilized at about 5,000 persons per month. A total of 40,383, including 2,626 persons from Trieste, 2,874 from Greece, 8,820 from Germany and 2,020 from Austria, 258 from the Netherlands and 576 from Shanghai/Hong Kong were moved by ICEM from all countries during the same four-month period. A total of 54,372 Europeans had been assisted to emigrate by the end of May - more than 45 per cent of the target set for all of 1954. The ICEM assisted approximately 220,000 Europeans to emigrate since it began operations in February 1952 through May 1954. (Il Quotidiano, Rome, 24 April 1954; ICEM Press Releases Nos. 78 and 86, 27 April and 4 June 1954 respectively; ICEM News, 27 April 1954; The Times, London, 28 April 1954; Le Courrier (Geneva edition), 5 May 1954; L'emigrante, Genoa, Italy, 1 May 1954; Combat, Paris, 7 June 1954; The Times, London, 8 June 1954)

See also item: 37-37

38-37 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, jointly with CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere), is carrying out a vocational re-adaptation and linguistic training programme in Italy and Greece, with a view to facilitating the assimilation of the migrants in the country of immigration. Skilled workers are re-adapted and unskilled migrants are trained, so that both groups may be artisans or farmers capable of performing their occupations in the same manner as in the country of destination. CARE provides the tools and implements for training; these are called by the names by which they are known in the country of immigration, and are followed up by language training courses. The centre in Italy is near Cattolica, and the potential migrants are paid local labour rates while they are in training; all prospective migrants are screened before being admitted to the training courses. (New York Times, 24 March 1954)

38-38 With regard to the United States immigration law of 7 August 1953, by which provision was made for the admission of 60,000 Italians in addition to the normal quota, a new non-governmental organization called the American Resettlement Council for Italian Refugees has been formed with the intention of furthering the implementation of the law; the organization will work chiefly with those potential immigrants who either have the money for the voyage to America, but who are not summoned by a prospective employer; or who lack both. (Realtà, Rome, 2 April 1954; Il Sole, Milan, 2 April 1954)

See also items: 38-2; 38-5; 38-12; 38-14; 38-16; 38-18; 38-23; 38-24; 38-56; 38-60

JAMAICA

See items: 38-53; 38-54

JAPAN

See item: 38-9

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 38-51

MADAGASCAR

See item: 38-39

MALTA

See item: 38-16

MEXICO

See items: 38-57; 38-58; 38-59

MONACO

See item: 38-51

MOROCCO

38-39 Shortages of technicians, skilled labour and ordinary workers are reported in Morocco and Madagascar. Use is being made in the Territories under French administration of special accelerated courses for the training of skilled workers. (United Nations document A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4)

NETHERLANDS

38-40 Statistics issued at The Hague show that 30,000 Dutch emigrated in 1953, about 10,000 less than in 1952. Of the emigrants who left in 1953, 20,051 went to Canada, 7,790 to Australia, 3,441 to South Africa, 2,796 to the United States, 2,574 to New Zealand, 614 to Brazil and 670 to other overseas countries. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 24 April - 1 May 1954)

38-41 Since the end of World War II, more than 140,000 Dutch have emigrated overseas, particularly to Australia and New Zealand. The Netherlands Government recently concluded an agreement with Canada providing for a yearly immigration to Canada of 20,000 Dutch. (Freie Innerschweiz, Lucerne, Switzerland, 24 March 1954)

38-42 In order to deal with its surplus population, the Netherlands Government after World War II inaugurated an "education for migration" programme. It has proven successful in that only two per cent of the Dutch emigrants who undertake the training courses return, whereas of those who do not take preparatory training, the proportion is fifty per cent. The Government estimates that every migrant costs it about $8,000 whereas it feels that for the immigration country the same migrant represents working power valued at $100,000. (New York Times, 24 March 1954)

38-43 The Dutch Government has taken the initiative in attempting to solve the problem of Europe's "hard core" group of refugees. The Government presented a memorandum to all member countries of the Council of Europe proposing two new funds: one of $5,000,000 and another of $12,000,000, to settle the refugee issue. It was indicated that about 10,000 refugees who are sick, disabled and aged, will require permanent care in institutions, and the Dutch believe that the smaller sum would cover this aid; the larger sum would be the basis for low-interest loans to enable refugees to become permanent working inhabitants of their countries of re-settlement. The Dutch Government indicated that it is prepared to contribute four per cent on a pro rata basis toward the smaller fund and wishes the Governments in the Council of Europe to co-operate in raising the larger sum. (New York Times, 4 May 1954)

See also items: 38-5; 38-12; 38-16; 38-18; 38-32; 38-36; 38-56

NEW ZEALAND

38-44 In the year ended 31 March 1953, the gain from migration, after allowing for New Zealand residents going overseas, exceeded 20,000. This was an exceptionally high figure; the average net gain over the five preceding years has been about 11,500. An average net gain of about 10,000 persons per year is foreseen for some years to come. If this migration rate continues and the present rate of natural increase is maintained, the population will reach 3,000,000 by 1975. Four-fifths of the immigrants are in the working age group (15-59), while only three out of every five of the resident population are in the group. On the basis of immigration continuing at recent levels, it seems likely that by 1975 the proportion of the population in the working age group will not differ greatly from what it is now. (News from New Zealand, Vol. 9, No. 3, Washington, D.C., March 1954)

38-45 A total of 17,000 immigrants are expected to arrive in New Zealand during the period March 1954 to March 1955; the number of assisted immigrants will be about 4,000, which is two-thirds of the 1953 total. (News from New Zealand, Washington, D.C., Vol. 9, No. 3, March 1954 and No. 4, April 1954)

38-46 The New Zealand Government has extended its free passage immigration scheme to married persons. As a result, they will no longer have to arrange their own accommodations in New Zealand before applying for passage. Skilled tradesmen under 46 years of age and with no more than two children will now be considered. Employment opportunities for married couples without children have been excellent provided the husband is a skilled worker and the wife is prepared to accept employment. (The Times, London, 7 May 1954)

See also items: 38-40; 38-41; 38-48

NORWAY

See items: 38-16; 38-47; 38-51

PAKISTAN

See it m: 38-21

PARAGUAY

See items: 38-14; 38-28

POLAND

See item: 38-16

PORTUGAL

See items: 38-12; 38-16

SPAIN

See item: 38-23

SWEDEN

38-47 Scandinavian co-operation in economic and social affairs has been extended by the establishment of an integrated labour market. Under the terms of an agreement worked out by government representatives, citizens of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden will be able to accept employment in any of the other three countries. After a stay of three months, they will no longer need to apply for a work and residence permit. (News from Sweden, Release No. 604, 26 May 1954)

SWITZERLAND

38-48 During 1953 a total of 2,687 persons emigrated from Switzerland to overseas countries; they included 2,224 Swiss citizens and 463 foreigners; there were 1,538 men and 1,149 women. A detailed breakdown shows that the majority was in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. Of the total, 831 went to Canada; 1,240 to the United States; 254 to South America (including 147 to Brazil); 163 to Africa (including 70 to South Africa); 50 to Asia (including 17 to Hong Kong); 107 to Australia and 19 to New Zealand. (Zofinger Tagblatt, Zofingen, Switzerland, 2 April 1954)

See also item: 38-12

TRIESTE

See items: 38-5; 38-18; 38-36; 38-56

TURKEY

See item: 38-12

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

38-49 Authorities are beginning to receive an increased number of requests for permission to immigrate, along with inquiries from abroad about investment possibilities. Reports of South Africa's increasing prosperity, and an apparent ability to resist recession tendencies have probably led to this interest in the country. (New York Times, 21 March 1954)

38-50 The Minister of the Interior has stated that some exceptions have been made to the rule that selected immigrants could only be brought out to jobs which could not be done by people trained in South Africa. Immigrants were permitted to enter if they could show that they had enough capital to keep going for some time, or that there was an organization which was prepared to send them back if they could not find work. There had been the closest co-operation between the 1820 Settlers' Association and the Government. The number of immigrants from western European countries other than the United Kingdom had risen from 5,887 in 1947 to 10,157 in 1953. The decline had been only in immigration from Britain. (South Africa Reports, Union of South Africa Government, Information Office, New York, 13 May 1954)

See also items: 38-25; 38-34; 38-40; 38-48

UNITED KINGDOM

38-51 On 11 March 1954 the United Kingdom ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which came into force on 22 April 1954; previously Australia, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco and Norway had ratified or acceded to the Convention. (Statement of Treaties and International Agreements, April 1954, United Nations document ST/LEG/SER.A/86; United Nations Press Release, REF. 58, 11 March 1954; United Nations Press Release REF/61, 21 April 1954; United Nations Press Release L/373, 18 May 1954)

38-52 A correspondent recently commented on the emigration of skilled men to the Commonwealth countries, especially Canada. He reported that skilled technical jobs were readily filled in that country from among the technicians emigrating from the United Kingdom. Many of these men have finished courses in Government training schools and are aircraft and television engineers. The writer believed that such emigration means the loss to Britain of one of her most valuable products - the highly skilled craftsmen and technicians - and added that the cost of their education and training means a heavy charge for the community without any return, since their skills are being exported. (Daily Telegraph, London, 11 May 1954)

38-53 The recent emigration of Jamaicans to the United Kingdom is commented upon in a report which indicates that the recent yearly level of immigration, which has been about 2,000, had already been reached by the beginning of May of 1954. It is believed that the flow of immigrants will increase, since there is considerable unemployment in Jamaica, and it is natural for the Jamaicans to move to the United Kingdom where there is a shortage of labour, a higher standard of living and the possession of a valid passport is all that is required for entry. Criticism is expressed in the article regarding the arrangements for the control of West Indian migration, since the immigrant finds little assistance in orienting himself to his new environment, and he must obtain housing on his own initiative and seek employment at the public labour exchanges. The report points out that although something has been done to remedy this situation by various voluntary organizations, it has been haphazard, and the suggestion is made that the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments concerned should ensure that more migrants have jobs and accommodations awaiting them before they emigrate. (The Spectator, London, 7 May 1954)

38-54 On the question of the entry of Jamaicans to the United Kingdom, the Home Secretary was asked in the House of Commons on 6 May 1954 whether in view of the country's present difficulties, he would consider putting some restrictions on the entry of large numbers of British subjects from the colonies. The Secretary replied that there is no power to prevent any British subjects from taking up residence in the United Kingdom; he did not reply to an inquiry as to whether it was the Government's policy to facilitate the immigration of unemployed persons to Britain and whether these people received benefits from the various social welfare services at the expense of the British taxpayers. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 7 May 1954)

See also items: 38-7; 38-8; 38-12; 38-16; 38-17; 38-21; 38-50

UNITED STATES

38-55 The annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1953, indicates that 170,434 immigrants entered the United States during that period; of this number, 84,175 were quota immigrants (as compared with 194,247 during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1952). Included among the latter were 806 skilled immigrants; 5,358 relatives of American citizens; 4,644 relatives of resident aliens; 67,926 non-preference quota immigrants; 4,805 displaced persons admitted under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; and 636 displaced persons adjusting their status under Section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. Of the 86,259 persons who entered the country as non-quota immigrants, an increase of 14,986 over the preceding year, the majority were natives of non-quota countries; they and their families comprised 61,099 of the total, as compared to 48,408 in 1952. The wives and husbands of United States citizens numbered 19,275 as compared with 16,851 in 1952, and 3,268 children of United States citizens entered as non-quota immigrants. (Annual Report, fiscal year ended 30 June 1953, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice)

38-56 In order to ensure the successful integration of immigrants, the United States Government has been drawing up careful plans for the implementation of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Although these measures should guarantee the smooth operation of the programme in 1955 and 1956, it has meant that large movements under the Act will not take place until the latter half of 1954. Priority is being given to the processing of close relatives of Americans living in Greece, Italy and the Netherlands, the majority of whom will not be in need of financial or other assistance in their emigration. Considering these factors, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has decided to lower the original estimate of moving 30,000 persons to the United States in 1954 to a total of 15,050 persons. This would include 6,420 Germans, 2,250 Austrians, 1,280 Greeks,

1,000 Italians, 650 Dutch and 765 refugees from Trieste. It is estimated that 3,870 of this total would represent persons eligible for United States Escapee Programme assistance and other cases moving under Revolving Funds arrangements. Therefore, apart from an estimated 180 refugees from the Far East and Near East, it is considered that some 11,000 persons might be given visas in 1954 under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 who would require financial assistance for their emigration (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954)

38-57 On 10 March 1954 the United States and Mexico signed a new agreement providing for United States recruitment of Mexican farm workers. It was formalized through an exchange of notes and will continue in effect until 31 December 1955. On the main question of wages, it was announced that the Mexican workers would be paid not less than the prevailing wages for domestic labourers performing the "same activity in the same area of employment as determined by the United States Secretary of Labor". (New York Times, 11 March 1954)

38-58 On 16 March 1954 the President approved a new law for the control and protection of migrant workers from Mexico. The new law (House Joint Resolution No. 355) is precautionary, because the United States and Mexico have entered into an agreement covering the problem of handling the migrant agricultural workers. (New York Times, 17 March 1954)

38-59 Representatives of the leading American and Mexican labour organizations recently met to map out a programme for dealing with problems of illegal "wetback" labourers and the legal entry of Mexicans for agricultural employment. While organized labour in the United States has disliked the use of imported workers, contending that it is unnecessary and serves as a device for undercutting domestic wage scales, it feels that it cannot stop the importation in the near future, so it is concentrating on remedying what it believes are the more undesirable features of the programme: wholesale disregard of the Mexican workers' rights specified in the international agreement regarding wages, working conditions and grievances and the processes by which it is decided that domestic labour is unavailable to fill the jobs for which the Mexicans

are brought to the United States. The labour unions are trying to co-ordinate a drive to secure their representation on the new joint United States-Mexico International Commission on Migratory Labor, which was established in March 1954 by the two Governments in connexion with the renewal of the labour importation agreement to deal with problems of both the legal and illegal traffic. A plan for union organization of the imported workers and a system whereby their grievances, along with any action north of the border, would be reported to the Confederación de Trabajadores Mexicanos, the principal Mexican labour federation, for referral to the Mexican Government was also considered. It also recommended a heavy tax and other penalties on United States employers of "wetbacks". (New York Times, 16 May 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-16; 38-25; 38-26; 38-27; 38-30; 38-38; 38-40; 38-48

URUGUAY

See item: 38-14

VENEZUELA

38-60 The Italian Consul in Venezuela, in a radio talk on Italian manpower throughout the world, pointed out several considerations of importance for Italians wishing to emigrate to Venezuela: (i) they must be absolutely certain of the authenticity of their summons or work contract and that there will be someone willing to take charge of them upon arrival; (ii) they must be sure of their ability to work in a damp climate which at times is temperate and at other times equatorial; (iii) they must have a trade; (iv) they must be willing to work in the interior of the country, away from the large cities. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 March 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-14

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 38-16